



BANK ĊENTRALI TA' MALTA
EUROSISTEMA
CENTRAL BANK OF MALTA

Silver Coins

2010-2019



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COIN
CENTRE



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Europa Programme 2010 with the theme of 'Cultural Heritage' – Auberge d'Italie



2010

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	28.28mm
Gross Weight	15g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Mint UK
Mintage	12,500

In 2010, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver and a gold numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2010. The coins feature the Auberge d'Italie which is situated in Merchants Street Valletta. The Auberge at the time housed the Malta Tourism Authority.

The obverse of the coins shows the Emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2010. The reverse depicts a detail from the façade of Auberge d'Italie, the marble-clad central element ornamented by a trophy of martial figures supporting the bronze bust of Grand Master Gregorio Carafa (1680-1690) with his coat of arms below it.

Europa Programme 2011 with the theme 'Explorers' – Phoenician explorers



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	10,000

In 2011, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver and a gold numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2011 'Explorers'. A Phoenician oar-driven vessel and the 'Europa Star', which is the official logo of the programme, are depicted on the reverse side of the coin. The Phoenicians, an ancient nation of seafarers and traders, inhabited a small country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea whose indigenous name was Kanaan. Its two main maritime cities were Sidon and Tyre. In their westward voyages in pursuit of new trading opportunities since the second millennium B.C., the Phoenicians founded many colonies in the Mediterranean as far west as Spain.

The exact date of their settlement in Malta, whose large, sheltered harbour they exploited to great commercial advantage, is not known but it is generally accepted that they occupied the Maltese Islands around the 8th century B.C.

To this new colony they brought their syllabic alphabet and their religion, with its two chief deities, the god Baal and the goddess Astarte.

The most important colony of the Phoenicians was the city of Carthage, on the Tunisian headland in North Africa. In the course of time, the Carthaginians supplanted the Phoenicians in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, including in Malta some three centuries later.

Europa Programme 2012 with the theme 'European Artists' – Antonio Sciortino (1879-1947)



2012

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	10,000

In 2012, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver and a gold numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2012 'European Artists' commemorating the renowned Maltese sculptor Antonio Sciortino (1879-1947).

Sciortino studied at the Regio Istituto di Belle Arti in Rome and spent much of his life in that city, eventually becoming Director of the British Academy of Arts. He was initially influenced by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin, and much of his best work reveals this influence.

Sciortino's favourite medium was bronze, which he used with great sensitivity. The coin depicts 'Les Gavroches' (street urchins), Sciortino's 1904 masterpiece inspired by Victor Hugo's 1862 novel 'Les Misérables', a book that was still banned by the Catholic Church at the time Sciortino completed this bronze statue.

A bozzetto of the statue was presented to Princess Elizabeth in 1951, and still forms part of today's Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace. The bronze statue was placed at the Upper Barrakka Gardens in Valletta. Following restoration in 2003, it was moved to the National Museum of Fine Arts in Valletta and a replica was placed in its stead.

Europa Programme 2013 with the theme 'European Writers' – Dun Karm Psaila



2013

Type	Silver BU
Denomination	Lm5
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Mint UK
Mintage	2,000

In 2013, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver and a gold numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2013 'European Writers'. The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue, 2013. The reverse features a portrait of Dun Karm Psaila (1871-1961) engraved by the Maltese artist, Noel Galea Bason.

Dun Karm, a priest, is regarded as Malta's national poet. He wrote his early poetry in Italian, but started writing in Maltese from 1912 onwards, becoming one of the leading figures in Maltese literary writing and in the promotion of the Maltese language. In 1921, Dun Karm wrote the verses of the *Innu Malti*, the Maltese National Anthem, the opening words of which have been incorporated into the coin design.

Grand Master Emmanuel Pinto



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61
Gross Weight	20.00g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Luc Luycx
Mint	Royal Belgian Mint
Mintage	2,000

In 2013, the Central Bank of Malta issued a numismatic coin in silver commemorating the Grand Master of the Order of St John, Emmanuel Pinto. The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2013. The reverse features a portrait bust of Grand Master Pinto with a map of the Maltese Islands in the background and his Coat of Arms surmounted by a royal crown in the foreground.

Pinto was elected Grand Master of the Order of St John in Malta in 1741. He commissioned numerous public works during his 32-year rule, including the warehouses at the Grand Harbour, the Customs House and the completion of the Auberge de Castille.

Auberge de Provence



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	33mm
Gross Weight	18.75g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Belgian Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2013, the Central Bank of Malta issued a new numismatic coin depicting the Auberge de Provence.

The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue, 2013. The reverse features the façade of the Auberge de Provence.

The Auberge de Provence was built in the 1570s according to a plan drawn up by the renowned Maltese architect Gerolamo Cassar. In the late 17th century, the French engineer Mederico Blondel remodelled the Auberge, giving it a more ornate façade. In the early 19th century, following the departure of the Knights and the arrival of the British in Malta, the Auberge de Provence was used as military accommodation and later on as a hotel. In 1826, the upper part of the Auberge was leased to the Malta Union Club. The latter extended its lease to the whole building in 1903 and occupied it until 1955, when it was transferred to the Government to house Malta's National Museum. The National Museum became known as the National Museum of Archaeology in 1974 and continues to occupy the premises.

Sir Paul Boffa



2013

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2013, the Central Bank of Malta issued a numismatic coin in silver commemorating the first post-war Prime Minister Sir Paul Boffa.

The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2013.

The reverse features a portrait bust of Boffa. Boffa, a medical doctor by profession, served as Prime Minister of Malta from 4 November 1947 to 26 September 1950.

Europa Programme 2014 with the theme 'European Composers' – Maestro Charles Camilleri



2014

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2014, the Central Bank of Malta issued a new numismatic coin as part of the Europa Programme 2014 – 'European Composers'.

The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue, 2014. The reverse features a portrait of Charles Camilleri (1931-2009) engraved by the Maltese artist, Noel Galea Bason.

Camilleri was born on 7 September 1931. He studied music at a very young age and in 1947 he wrote his first significant work entitled "The Malta Suite". This composition is an example of how Camilleri incorporated Maltese folk song and music in many of his works, thereby creating a national music identity for Malta. He lived overseas for many years, and wrote and composed in Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States where he composed many of his works. His music, which has been published internationally, ranges from the folk music of his early years to the later abstract and modernist pieces. He died on 3 January 2009, aged 77.

First World War Centenary



2014

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	37mm
Gross Weight	22.85g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2014, the Central Bank of Malta issued a numismatic coin in silver and in brass commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the commencement of the First World War.

The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue 2014.

The reverse features a nurse administering medication to a wounded soldier. This recalls the humanitarian role that Malta played during the First World War with its 27 hospitals and convalescent camps, where thousands of casualties of the war were treated. The reverse of the coin also features a soldier and a red-coloured poppy which is the evocative symbol of remembrance of all soldiers who died in the conflict. This is the first time that colour has been used on a Maltese coin. The coins were designed and engraved by Noel Galea Bason.

Auberge d'Aragon



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	33mm
Gross Weight	18.75g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Belgian Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2014, the Central Bank of Malta issued two numismatic coins, in gold and in silver, depicting the Auberge d'Aragon. This is the fourth in the Central Bank of Malta's series of numismatic coins featuring the Auberges of the Knights of St John.

The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of Malta with the year of issue, 2014. The reverse features the façade of the Auberge d'Aragon.

The Auberge d'Aragon was built in the 1570s according to a plan drawn up by the Maltese architect Gerolamo Cassar. It is the only one of the Auberges still standing as it was originally built in the 16th century. Following the departure of the Knights and the arrival of the British in Malta, in the early 19th century, the Auberge d'Aragon was used for military administration purposes. Around the middle of that century, a Doric portico was added to the building to embellish its austere façade. With the departure of the British after Malta's Independence in 1964, the building served as the Office of the Prime Minister until 1972. Since then it has become the seat of various government ministries.

Malta Independence 50th Anniversary



2014

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2014, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin commemorating the 50th anniversary of Independence.

The obverse of the coin shows the emblem of the Università di Mdina which was an administrative council set up in that town in medieval times. It was a form of autonomous government which was granted to the Maltese by the Viceroy of Sicily in the 15th century. The white and red emblem, which is reproduced on the coin in colour, represents the historic roots of Malta's national identity.

The reverse of the coin features the first Prime Minister of Independent Malta, Dr George Borg Olivier, waving the Independence Instruments which were presented to him by the Duke of Edinburgh at a public ceremony held in Floriana on 21 September 1964, the first day of Malta's independence from Britain. The coin was designed and engraved by the Maltese artist, Noel Galea Bason.

40th Anniversary of the Republic of Malta



2014

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2014, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin commemorating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Malta as a republic.

The obverse of the coin shows the coat of arms of Malta, which is reproduced in colour.

The reverse of the coin shows the first President of Malta Sir Anthony Mamo flanked by the Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. President Mamo is shown reading a message to the public gathered on St George's Square, Valletta to celebrate the proclamation of the Republic on 13 December 1974. The coin was designed and engraved by the Maltese artist, Noel Galea Bason.

400th Anniversary of the Wignacourt Aqueduct



2015

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	37mm
Gross Weight	22.85g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Belgian Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2015, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin commemorating the 400th anniversary of the inauguration of the Wignacourt Aqueduct.

The reverse of the coin features aspects of the Aqueduct namely: the Wignacourt arch, which was located at Fleur-de-Lys; and the Wignacourt water tower sited at Floriana. These are framed within a motif which recalls the surviving arches of the aqueduct.

The obverse of the coin carries a portrait of Grand Master Alof Wignacourt who financed a large part of the cost incurred for the construction of the aqueduct, which carried fresh water from the Rabat plateau to Valletta. The aqueduct was one of the largest public utility projects undertaken by the Knights of the Order of St John and was inaugurated on 21 April 1615.

Bush-Gorbachev Malta Summit



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2015, the Central Bank of Malta issued numismatic coins in gold and silver commemorating the meeting held in Malta in December 1989 between the US President George H. W. Bush and the leader of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev. The coins are issued under the Europa Programme with the theme 'the Fall of the Iron Curtain' and bear the Europa Star logo.

The reverse of the coin features the U.S. President and the Soviet Leader shaking hands, symbolising the new spirit of friendship and cooperation between the two superpowers. The Malta Summit effectively signalled the end of the Cold War and later brought about the fall of the Iron Curtain. The obverse of the coins shows the Coat of Arms of Malta.

Auberge de Bavière



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	33mm
Gross Weight	18.75g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Belgian Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2015, the Central Bank of Malta issued two numismatic coins, in gold and silver, depicting the Auberge de Bavière. This will be the fifth and final in the Bank's series of numismatic coins on the auberges of the Knights of St John.

The obverse of the coins shows the Emblem of Malta with the year of issue. The reverse features the façade of the Auberge de Bavière.

Palazzo Carnerio, known today as the Auberge de Bavière, was built in 1696 by the Portuguese knight Gaspare Carnerio. The palace was designed by Carlo Gimach. Palazzo Carnerio was purchased for the use of the Anglo-Bavarian Langue, which had been set up in 1782, during the rule of Grand Master De Rohan. During the First World War, the Auberge de Bavière was converted into a hospital. It was later used as a school and today it houses the Government Property Department.

450th Anniversary of the Great Siege of Malta



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	5,000

In 2015, the Central Bank of Malta and Heritage Malta launched a joint numismatic product commemorating the 450th Anniversary of the Great Siege of Malta of 1565. This joint product consists of a silver coin issued by the Central Bank of Malta and a silver foil issued by Heritage Malta.

The coin depicts Antonio Sciortino's 1927 bronze monument to the fallen of the Great Siege of 1565. The silver foil depicts Grand Master Jean de La Valette as painted by Matteo Perez d'Aleccio.

The Great Siege of Malta is an epic historic milestone. The heroic resistance put up by the Knights and the Maltese under the leadership of Grand Master Jean de Valette earned the admiration of Europe.

This joint product comes packed in an attractive presentation case and is limited to 1,565 sets, reflecting the year of the Great Siege.

**Modern 20th century 'Dangerous Sport' –
Antonio Sciortino**



2016

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	3,000

In 2016, the Central Bank of Malta issued numismatic coins in gold and silver celebrating the art of Antonio Sciortino. The coins are issued under the Europa Programme with the theme 'modern 20th century' and bear the Europa Star logo.

The obverse of the coin features the new face of the Europa Programme coins which incorporates the Coat of Arms of Malta. The reverse of the coins carries a representation of Sciortino's sculpture 'Dangerous Sport' which the artist produced in 1937.

Sciortino is arguably Malta's most internationally acclaimed artist. He spent most of his working life in Rome where he produced a large number of works including 'Dangerous Sport'. Sciortino's concern with capturing movement is evident in this artwork, which heralded the style so symbolic of the artist's distinctly futurist oeuvre.

450th anniversary of the foundation of Valletta



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	3,000

In 2016, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the foundation of Malta's capital city, Valletta.

The coin's obverse features the coat of arms of Malta with the date 2016. The reverse of the coin shows the architect Francesco Laparelli and his assistant Gerolamo Cassar conferring with Grand Master Jean de Valette regarding the building of the new fortified city of Valletta.

The building of a new fortified city on the heights of the Sceberras peninsula had long been planned. But it was only in the aftermath of the Great Siege of 1565, that the Order of St John with the backing of the Pope and the King of Spain, committed itself firmly to this project. The new city was designed by the Pope's architect Francesco Laparelli and its foundation stone was laid by Grand Master Jean de La Valette on 28 March 1566. It was named Valletta in honour of the Grand Master. In 1571, the Order led by Grand Master Pietro del Monte transferred its quarters from Vittoriosa (Birgu) to Valletta. It has served as Malta's capital city ever since. In 1980, Valletta with its impressive fortifications, outstanding buildings and monuments was added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites.

100th Anniversary of the birth of Dom Mintoff



2016

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,000

In 2016, the Central Bank of Malta and MaltaPost launched a joint numismatic product to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of former Prime Minister of Malta, Dom Mintoff, consisting of a silver coin and a silver foil stamp replica.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2016 on the obverse and Dom Mintoff's portrait on the reverse. The silver foil replica stamp was also produced for MaltaPost by the Royal Dutch Mint and depicts the €3.00 postage stamp featuring a portrait of Dom Mintoff.

This joint product is available in a presentation case and is limited to 500 sets.

Malta's Presidency of the European Council of the European Union



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2017, the Central Bank of Malta and MaltaPost issued a joint numismatic product to commemorate Malta's first Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The product will consist of a silver coin and a silver foil stamp replica.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2017 on the obverse and the official logo adopted for the Maltese Presidency of the Council for the European Union on the reverse. The silver replica stamp was also produced for MaltaPost by the Royal Dutch Mint and depicts the €3.59 postage stamp from the Maltese Presidency of the Council of the European Union postage stamp issue.

This joint product is available in a presentation case and is limited to 500 sets.

Argotti Botanical Gardens Conservatory



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	3,000

In 2017, the Central Bank of Malta issued numismatic coins in gold and silver depicting the Argotti Botanical Gardens Conservatory. The coins were issued under the Europa Programme with the theme 'the Age of Iron and Glass' and bear the Europa Star logo.

The obverse of the coin features the Coat of Arms of Malta and the Europa Star logo. The reverse of the coin depicts the Argotti Botanical Gardens Conservatory.

This iron and glass structure, which was designed by architect Andrea Vassallo, was a novelty for Malta. The conservatory was an aesthetically pleasing structure, but its upkeep was very expensive and in 1931, the Government decided to dismantle it.

The Santa Marija Convoy and the George Cross Award



2017

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,000

In 2017, the Central Bank of Malta and MaltaPost issued a joint numismatic product to mark the 75th anniversary of the award of the George Cross to Malta, in April 1942, and the arrival of the providential convoy codenamed *Pedestal* in August 1942. The product consists of a silver coin and a silver foil stamp replica.

A ruthless bombing campaign by the Axis forces reached its peak during the months of March and April 1942. During the latter month alone, 7,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Malta. The island's heroic defence against insurmountable odds prompted King George VI to award the George Cross to Malta "to honour her brave people".

Malta was almost completely isolated at the time and heroic and extremely costly efforts to resupply Malta were unsuccessful. In July 1942, it was decided to run a heavily escorted convoy from Gibraltar. The convoy, codenamed *Pedestal*, consisted of 13 merchant ships and the tanker *Ohio*, escorted by 44 warships including two battleships and three aircraft carriers. Only four merchant ships managed to arrive in Malta and on 15 August 1942, the feast day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the heavily damaged *Ohio*, towed by two destroyers, limped into the Grand Harbour. Although it did not guarantee long-term salvation, Operation Pedestal, known locally as the 'Santa Marija' convoy, brought enough supplies to maintain Malta's defences and stave off surrender.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2017 on the obverse. On the reverse the coin depicts the tanker *Ohio* with a Royal Navy destroyer in the background. This pays tribute to the heroic sacrifice made by the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy to keep Malta supplied during the Second World War. The coin also depicts the George Cross – a tangible symbol which honours and perpetuates the bravery of the Maltese at the height of the Island's wartime ordeal.

The silver replica stamp was also produced for MaltaPost by the Royal Dutch Mint and depicts the €3.00 postage stamp from the 75th Anniversary 'Operation Pedestal' stamp issue.

This joint product is available in a presentation case and is limited to 500 sets.

70th Anniversary of Women's Voting Rights



2017

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,500

In 2017, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin to mark the 70th anniversary of the coming into force of the 1947 constitution, which enshrined the principle of universal suffrage to all persons over 21 years of age. This was the first time that Maltese women were given the right to vote – a right which was exercised for the first time on 25-27 October 1947.

The coin's obverse carries the emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2017. The reverse of the coin depicts a hand casting a vote in a ballot box. In the background is reproduced the text of the 1947 Constitution specifying that all persons over 21 years of age were eligible to vote.

The granting of the right to vote to women as well as the right to stand for public office was hotly contested. Evidence of this is the fact that the National Assembly set up to draw up a draft constitution that began its work on 20 January 1945, without any women representatives. Two months later the Women of Malta Association was finally admitted to the Assembly with two representatives, Josephine Burns Debono and H el ene Buhagiar.

Maltese women first exercised their right to vote in the elections of 25-27 October 1947. Of the 140,703 eligible voters 54% were women. Of 76,745 registered female voters, 54,565 actually voted. Of the two women candidates, one – Agatha Barbara (1923-2002) – was elected. She would successfully contest ten consecutive elections, be appointed cabinet minister five times, and would be the first Maltese woman to become President of the Republic in 1982. Clearly, the road to full and effective equality for women and men in Malta did not stop with the achievement of 1947. It is still an ongoing process.

The Baptism of Christ



2018

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2018, the Central Bank of Malta issued numismatic coins in gold and silver depicting 'The Baptism of Christ', a statuary group by Giuseppe Mazzuoli (1644-1725). The coins are issued under the Europa Programme with the theme 'Baroque and Rococo' and bear the Europa Star logo.

The obverse of the coin features the Coat of Arms of Malta and the Europa Star logo. The reverse of the coins depicts the 'Baptism of Christ', the monumental white marble sculpture installed in the apse of St John's Co-Cathedral, Valletta, in 1703.

50th Anniversary of the Central Bank of Malta



2018

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.2g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,500

On 17 April 2018, the Central Bank of Malta celebrated its 50th anniversary. To mark this important milestone, the Bank issued numismatic coins in gold and silver.

The obverse of the coins features the Coat of Arms of Malta together with the coins' denomination. The reverse of the coins carries a representation of the façade of the Bank's newly-built premises, 'Binja Laparelli', located within St James's Counterguard in Valletta. The coins also bear a 50th Anniversary logo designed by Michael Grech and Daniel Galea of MCAST Arts and Design Institute. Selective gold-plating has been used on the silver coins. It is the first time that such a technique was used on Maltese numismatic coins.

The setting up of a central bank for Malta was one of the recommendations made by a United Nations team of experts in January 1964. Shortly after, on 21 September 1964, Malta gained independence from Britain. In 1967, draft legislation for the setting up of the Central Bank of Malta Act was steered through parliament and was passed in November of the same year. The Central Bank of Malta was formally established on 17 April 1968 by the coming into force of the Central Bank of Malta Act.

Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018



2018

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.6mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,000

In 2018, the Central Bank of Malta and MaltaPost issued a joint numismatic product consisting of a silver coin and a silver foil stamp replica to mark Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the Emblem of Malta and the year of issue 2018 on the obverse. On the reverse, the coin carries a personification of Valletta, a fortress city, represented as a woman wearing armour. The silver replica stamp was also produced for MaltaPost by the Royal Dutch Mint and depicts the €0.26 postage stamp from the 'Valletta 2018 European Capital of Culture' stamp issue.

The European Capital of Culture programme is a European Union initiative that seeks to highlight the richness and diversity of European cultures and promote a sense of common identity between European citizens. As well as prestige, this title is an excellent opportunity for regenerating cities, raising their international profile while, through culture, enhancing them for their own inhabitants and fostering tourism. A European Capital of Culture holds the title for one year. Valletta, the capital city of Malta, shared the 2018 title with Leeuwarden-Friesland in the Netherlands.

This joint product is available in a presentation case and is limited to 500 sets.

Gran Carracca Sant'Anna of the Order of St John



2019

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,500

In 2019, the Central Bank of Malta issued numismatic coins in gold and silver depicting the Order of St John's Gran Carracca Sant'Anna. The coins are issued under the Europa Programme with the theme 'Renaissance' and bear the Europa Star logo.

The obverse of the coins features the coat of arms of Malta and the Europa Star logo. The reverse of the coins depicts the Gran Carracca *Sant'Anna*, a warship renowned for its large size and prodigious firepower.

The carrack was one of the most influential ship designs of the Renaissance. Of robust construction and combining speed with manoeuvrability, carracks could serve as both merchant ships and warships. The Order of St John's carrack *Sant'Anna*, was launched in December 1522, at about the same time that the knights lost Rhodes. This ship, the pride of the Order's navy, carried Grand Master Philippe Villiers de L'Isle Adam to Malta in 1530. This event marked the start of the Order's long sojourn on the island and the start of a new epoch in Maltese history.

The Sette Giugno Riots Centenary



2019

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,500

The events of 7 June 1919 took place in a colonial setting against the background of economic hardship, massive unemployment and popular demand for self-government. Four demonstrators lost their lives and many were wounded.

The coin has a face value of €10. It is struck in proof quality in 0.925 silver, has a weight of 28.28 grams and a diameter of 38.61 mm. It was designed and engraved by Noel Galea Bason, and the mintage is limited to 1,500, including the coins in the joint product.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the Emblem of Malta and the year of issue, 2019, on the obverse. On the reverse, the coin carries a representation of a standoff between a crowd and a party of armed soldiers.

Il-50 Anniversarju tal-Forzi Armati ta' Malta



2019

Type	Silver
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61 mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Designer	UOM & CBM
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	350

To mark the 250th anniversary of its founding in 1769, the University of Malta teamed up with the Central Bank of Malta to issue two commemorative coins.

The limited edition of a silver coin (face value of €10), made out of 925 silver, is being sold for €60, while the limited edition copper-nickel coin (face value of €5), made out of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, is being sold for €25.

The coins show the ceremonial crest of the University of Malta including the Latin inscription "Ut Fructificemus Deo", as well as the period being commemorated while the reverse side depicts the Republic of Malta's Coat of Arms.

150th Anniversary of the Suez Canal



2019

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designers	Reverse: Matyas Houf Obverse: Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,000

The building of the Suez Canal was a feat of human effort and 19th century engineering. It was formally inaugurated on 17 November 1869, after a prolonged period of gestation and many vicissitudes.

A maximum of 2,000 coins will be minted, each with a face value of €10. The coins have a diameter of 38.61mm and weigh 28.28g, and were struck by Royal Dutch Mint in 0.925 silver.

The reverse of the silver coin shows steamships transiting the Suez Canal, and was designed and engraved by Matyas Houf. The obverse, which carries the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Malta, was designed by Noel Galea Bason.